

### **REMARKS**

Applicant has amended Claims 1, 3, 6 and 7, cancelled Claims 2, 4, 5 and 9, and added Claim 10.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1 and 4 as being anticipated by Chaperot, EP 0831032. Regarding claim 1, the Examiner states that Chaperot discloses a ream wrap (Figure 1) comprising a paper poly coated composite (1) having transparent, solid plastic film windows (3, 4, 9, 10).

Amended claim 1 requires that the windows allow viewing of the top of the paper along with the multiple sheets of paper.

Chaperot relates to packaging material for wrapping sheets piled in a ream. The paper packaging for a ream of paper sheets, 13, has an open or transparent control window, 11 and 12. The window is constituted by an opening, 3 and 4, previously cut out in the wrapping and covered with a transparent material. The window is made in the portion of the packaging extending over two sections.

As stated in the prior art section of Chaperot, Chaperot teaches against having an inspection window on top of the wrapper, stating that the usefulness of the prior art observation window is significantly reduced away to being covered by the aforementioned wrapper.

Chaperot teaches a wrapper for sheets of paper which comprises at least one inspection window, characterized in that the inspection window is a projecting window, i.e., formed at one of the edges of the mill wrapper.

The inspection window is a transparent window, i.e., constituted of an opening that was previously cut into the wrapper and covered with a transparent material, preferably film. The window is arranged in the portion of the wrapper that extends over an edge of the wrapper, preferably over the two edges on both sides of a joining edge of the two edges.

Chaperot does not teach placing a window on top of the ream wrap, and in fact teaches away from this. When a ream wrap is placed on a shelf, many times the side of the shelf has brackets which cover the sides of the ream wrap, and therefore, the window on the side of the ream wrap can not assist the buyer. Further, a window on the side of the ream wrap can not show the buyer what the texture of the paper is like, while the window on the top of the ream wrap can show both the color and texture of the wrapped paper. By providing a window which shows both the sides of the paper and the top of the paper, a user can determine both the color of the paper and the texture of the paper without opening the ream wrap.

Therefore, claim 1 is not anticipated nor obvious over Chaperot.

As to claim 4, the Examiner states that the windows of Chaperot allow viewing (Figure 3) of multiple sheets of paper (13).

Claim 4 has been cancelled.

The Examiner has rejected claims 2 and 3 as being obvious over Chaperot.

Regarding claim 2, the Examiner states that Chaperot discloses the claimed invention except for various shapes and sizes of the windows. Chaperot

discloses the functional purpose of the windows in the display of the edges of the paper ream (Figure 3). The Examiner states that the applicant is merely using the various shapes and sizes for ornamental purposes. Ornamental design will not support patentability. Further, a change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Applicant has cancelled claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, the Examiner states that Chaperot discloses the claimed invention except for various locations of the windows. Chaperot discloses the functional purpose of the windows in the display of the edges of the paper ream (Figure 3). The Examiner states that the applicant is using the various locations for ornamental purposes. The Examiner states that it would be obvious to provide windows in various locations since rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill.

Amended claim 3 requires that the windows are cut into the top of the ream wrap and at least one side of the ream wrap. As stated above this is not done for ornamental purposes, this is done to better assist the buyer in discovering the type and color of the paper the user is buying without unwrapping the ream wrap.

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 6 and 7 as being obvious over Chaperot in view of Broeren, 2,075,969.

Regarding claim 7, the Examiner states that Chaperot discloses a ream wrap (Figure 1) comprising a first layer of paper (1), a second layer of transparent film (9, 10) and holes (3, 4) covered by film layer (9, 10). Chaperot

discloses the functional purpose of the windows in the display of the edges of the paper ream (Figure 3). The Examiner states that applicant merely uses the various locations for ornamental purposes. It would have been obvious to provide the windows in various locations, since rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

The Examiner states that Chaperot does not expressly disclose an adhesive between the first and second layers.

The Examiner states that Broeren discloses a wrap for sheet material with a transparent film (20) held in place with an adhesive. It would have been obvious to secure the film of Chaperot to the paper layer using adhesive as taught by Broeren in order to prevent the film from moving during assembly and transportation.

Broeren relates to a quantity of sheets, for example, folded napkins, which are bundled together in the form of a rectangular stack and enclosed within a composite wrapper, one section which has a preformed sleeve having a cut out window in one side, and the other section having a wrapping band of cellophane or the like, which serves to furnish a transparent overlap for the cut out window. The terminal edges of the cellophane wrapper section are glued to the sleeve.

The sleeve section is preferably formed of a continuous strip or blank of relatively stiff paperboard bent along folding lines 17 and provided at one of its ends with a tab 18 which constitutes an extension of the back section 11 and is adapted to under lap the top section 12 and to be glued thereto to furnish an unbroken band or sleeve like enclosure for a stack of napkins 19, or sheets

similarly arranged and compressed together. The sleeve section of the wrapper cooperates with a band or strip 20 of cellophane or similar transparent or semi-transparent materials, the ends 21 of which overlap the edges of the back section 11 and are glued or secured thereto, and the wrapper section 20 is carried across the open ends of the sleeve and across the front window portion to complete the enclosure of the stack within the sleeve.

Amended Claim 7 requires that the paper have holes cut out on top of the ream wrap and on at least one side of the ream wrap. Neither Chaperot nor Broeren teaches this feature nor makes it obvious. Therefore claim 7 is not obvious over Chaperot in view of Broeren.

As to claims 5 and 6, the Examiner states that the ream wrap of Chaperot-Broeren meets the claimed methods by presentation.

Applicant has cancelled claim 5.

Amended claim 6 requires that the film be adhered or laminated to the entire paper.

Both Chaperot and Broeren teach that the film covers the open space only. The use of the film on the entire paper increases the strength of the ream wrap, which is not taught by either Chaperot nor Broeren. Therefore claim 6 is not obvious over Chaperot in view of Broeren.

The Examiner has rejected claim 8 as being obvious over Chaperot in view of Broeren as applied to claim 7, and further in view of Wittosch. The ream wrap of Chaperot-Broeren discloses the claimed invention except for the specific basis weight of the paper.

The Examiner states that Wittosch discloses a ream wrap with a paper basis weight in the range claimed by applicant. (Example, col. 3, lines 34-36). It would have been obvious to provide the paper layer of Chaperot-Broeren in a weight range as taught by Wittosch in order to ensure wrap integrity during transport and handling. The Examiner notes that the paper weight ranges claimed by applicant are common and conventional in the ream wrap art.

For the reasons stated above for claim 7, claim 8 is not obvious over Chaperot in view of Broeren and further in view of Wittosch.

Claim 10 is not obvious for the reasons stated above for claim 1 and further because the prior art references do not teach nor make obvious that the film covers the entire paper material.

Applicant believes that the application is now in condition for allowance.

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